

AN  
ADDRESS

TO THE

GREAT MAN,

&c.

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A D D R E S S

TO THE  
G R E A T M A N

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TO THE

G R E A T M A N

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A N  
A D D R E S S  
TO THE  
G R E A T M A N:

W I T H  
A D V I C E  
TO THE  
P U B L I C.



L O N D O N:

Printed for J. ROBINSON, at the *Golden-Lien*  
in *Ludgate-Street.* 1758.

[Price ONE SHILLING.]

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TO THE

GREAT MAN:

WITH

ADVICE



PUBLIC

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LONDON:

Printed for J. Robinson, at the Golden-Lane  
in Ludgate-street, 1798.

[Price ONE SHILLING.]

~~the very Person addressed : for tho'~~  
~~it is in the Superior's Hands~~  
~~and I must not let their own~~  
AN  
A D D R E S S  
TO THE  
G R E A T M A N,  
&c.

**T**HERE is little Doubt,  
but that the World will  
instantly understand for  
whom this Address is intended ; or  
if any Person in the World can he-  
sitate about it, perhaps it may be  
B the



the very *Person address'd*: for tho' it is certain that superior Geniusses must know, must feel, their own Superiority; yet is it equally certain, that scrupulous *Modesty* never fails to make one in the *Perfect Circle of the Virtues*. To shun therefore the least Ambiguity, it may not be improper to declare, that the Person to whom this Address is presented is the Great Man the *first Public Action* of whose generous Youth (whereby he *resign'd* himself to the Service of the State and the disinterested Opposition of its Adversaries) was probably, like that of Scipio Africanus, the\* saving of his Country;

\* "Hunc saltem *Everso* Juvenem succur-

"*rere seculo*

"Ne prohibete."

Country : the Great Man, whose *unresisted Eloquence* bestows Credibility on the most exaggerated Accounts of the Grecian and Roman Oratory ; and whose *pervicacious Integrity* astonished a self-interested Age by rejecting of tempting and allowed Perquisites: the Great Man, whom his *super-eminent Merit alone* introduced to his Sovereign ; on whose Promotion *alone* the People have in these Times congratulated themselves ; and at whose Removal *alone* they have testified their Affliction : the Great Man, on whom, now happily restored to Plenitude of Power by the general Concurrence of Parties, *the British Nation* (acknowledging his patriot Begin-

nings and confiding in his further Intentions) *depends for its Deliverance* from deep Distress, and only not insuperable Difficulties; and to whom, on its Behalf, an Englishman presumes to hint, with due Diffidence, some few of the many great Things that it wants and hopes, that \* *from him* it expects and claims.

As Great-Britain, from an Habit of mutual Ill-will and universally opposed Interests, will never be long disengaged from War with its potent and warlike Neighbours, whom

\* “ Nec Spem modo ac Votum *Securitas publica*, sed ipsius Voti Fiduciam ac Robur assumpserit.”



whom it is much more its Business to repress than depreciate; the restoring, or rather establishing, of military Virtue among us, may probably be of the first Undertakings of a Statesman, who is himself † *not uninitiated* in the Art of War, though, fortunately for England, destined to nobler Purposes. Is it not glaringly evident, that others than the inexperienced, uninstructed, Minions of Interest are to be opposed to the select Heroes of war-like nations, Men whose natural Propensity to Arms has been improved by a relative Education, and per-

† ——— “ *Refidelque movebit*

“ *Tullus in Arma Viros, et jam Desueta*

“ *Triumphis*

“ *Agmina.*” ———

perfected by long Service? But how few in the English Army have, in the Memory of Man, been *made Field-Officers by Merit*; or what Posts worth Acceptance have been bestowed on *mere military Pretensions*? All martial Emulation is therefore entirely ceased among us, as supererogatory and useless; because those Officers who have the *proper Recommendation* are certain of being prefer'd as fast as possible, let them do or omit what they will; and those who are so unfortunate as to be without it, are soon convinced that no Application or Exertion can compensate for the fatal Deficiency. It is frequent consequently to have Officers of acknowledg-  
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ed Merit continued Subalterns until *that itself* is made an Objection to them; and after having been kidnapp'd into a Service, to spend in it the best Part of their Lives and Fortunes, (for it is impracticable in a manner for an English Subaltern to live on his Pay,) to have them compell'd to acquiesce at last, as greatly favour'd, in a Leave to sell their Commissions for what they originally paid for them; and so to retire to that Obscurity and Poverty, from which the same Time and Abilities employed in any other Service could not have failed to rescue them. Or if any Shadow of martial Worth can be said to have been encouraged, it is only that of

Martinetism the  
least military  
Merit.

the



the lowest and least useful Sort, that of an Adjutant or a Serjeant; which has merely served to introduce into our Troops a Set of military Pedants, (equally immeritorious and contemptible with the Martinets of the Sciences,) whose microscopic Minds comprehend *no more* than the insignificant Minutiæ of the Service. Whereas the best Use to be made of the known, hacknied Discipline of an Army is perhaps occasionally to *disuse* it; as any Operation which is unusual and unexpected will occasion more Terror and Disorder in hostile Troops, even though it should be less perfect, than the regular Attempts of which they have been continually

fore-

forewarn'd. This Truth has been evinced by some of the ablest Generals, both antient and modern: Julius Cæsar points out, in his Commentaries, as the Cause of his being almost defeated by Pompey's Sons in Spain, that the Legions with them, having by their long Continuance in that Country disused the Roman Discipline (which was undoubtedly the best then in the World) had surpris'd and disorder'd his Forces, by charging them unexpectedly in the irregular Spanish Manner: and Marshal Turenne deceived Don John of Austria, and his own Officers too, but carried the Spanish Camp in Flanders, by attacking it in the

strongest Part; an Error of which they thought so expert a General incapable. Martinetism then should, doubtless, be held infinitely inferior to Genius, not be confounded with, much less preferred to, it: for that a Man of the true military Turn, though unacquainted with the formal Discipline of an Army, will make a much better Figure in the "tented Field," than the best Disciplinarian without a military Genius, is proved by the Example of a Cromwel, a Blake, and (why not of) a Clive. Nor have Sense and Spirit succeeded better at Sea than ashore; where their highest Promotion is usually to be



appointed a Nursing Lieutenant to  
 some beardless Favourite who is sent  
 to cruise for a Fortune, with the  
 Command of a prime Ship, and on  
 a selected Station : for Cruising is  
 the Passion of the Navy-Officers ;  
 Cruising which, by the lavish Ge-  
 nerosity of a Statute, brings in  
 sudden and immoderate Wealth  
 without Hazard ; how preferable  
 then to the Laurels and Blows  
 that are to be got from adverse  
 Lines and stony Forts ! What can  
 the nationally - diffused English  
 Spirit (which wants only to be  
 properly *engaged*, by Sea or Land,  
 in order to break out with pri-  
 stine Lustre) avail under Com-  
 manders who know so little of

the Rudiments of their Business as to expect to war *without Danger*; and who, while those that are unworthily subjected to them burn for Action, amuse themselves pusillanimously in peering after *mask'd Batteries*, or in nice *Calculations of Guns and Noses*? And how impartial and satisfactory are the Determinations of those C—— likely to be, the Majority of whose Members consider the Justice demanded of them as a personal Persecution, and the Prisoners brought before them as Accomplices, or Assessors? Yet King William, when first, as Stadtholder, he took the Command of the Dutch Forces, where Martial Spirit

Spirit was at a Spring-tide Ebb, as it is with us now, attempted to revive it, and was so happy as to succeed, by one well-timed Example of Severity: he caused the first General-Officer who misbehaved, and who had been acquitted by a Court-Martial, to be tried again by another Court-Martial, be capitally sentenced, and publicly executed. The English General who first passed into America was, tho' no Coward, as ill-qualified for his Employment as any in the Service: brought up on the powdered Parade of St. James, and used to Windsor-Marches and Palace-Guards, he was little instructed how



how to deal with the viewless Savage in the howling Wilderness; cynically emancipated from the Restraints of Breeding and Decency, he could but ill temporise with and soothe the Prejudices and Formality of our Colonels. He was defeated by an Ambush of that Garrison who had, in a previous Council of War, determined itself too weak to defend the Place; for this Commander, though in a manner in Sight of Fort-Duquesne the Object of his long March, did not, it seems, conceive it possible that the Enemy should ever think of attacking *Him*, as he had neither ordered, nor projected, any Disposition

sition to receive them in case of an Onset, as fatally happened. The large Appointments instantaneously conferred on this General, and his Successors, seem in some sort prematurely to anticipate the Reward of Merit ; and may of *themselves* content avaricious Minds, and abate that Ardor of Enterprize whose Success will scarcely fail to put an End to them : the not bestowing Rank on the Forces of the Provinces has been a considerable Check to their military Zeal ; and the allowing Preferment to circulate among the Body of English Troops on the American Continent might give deserved Encouragement and

im-

impart due Spirit to Officers engaged in the hardest of Services, and too far removed to be able timely to solicit their Pretensions.

New  
Method  
of prosecuting  
the American  
War.

THERE may be two good Methods of prosecuting the War against the French in North-America: the one by a vigorous, tho' expensive, Exertion of our Strength will endeavour to bring it to a *speedy Conclusion*; the other, by insensible frugal Advances, aims at a *not less happy Termination*: it will probably be necessary to explain the latter. The English are in possession (besides their Islands) of the whole Coast of the immense Continent of



of North - America, excepting only the Town of Augustine and its Environs: the French have settled to the North and South of us; and are extending, by degrees, all along the Back of our Colonies. The Communication between the French Northern Settlements and their Mother-country is maintained by means of the River of Saint-Lawrence; and between it and their Southern Colonies by the River Mississippi. If it were feasible to prevent, for a Series of Years, the *American French* from exporting their Produce to France, they would be necessitated to trade with (with whom alone they then  
D could)

could) their English Neighbours; and they would thence-forward cease to be our Enemies, soon commence profitable Allies, would establish an useful Barrier between us and the Indians, and in length of time possibly become our Subjects. And will not the having *Two* proper *Squadrons of Ships* of War so stationed, as by their numerous and constant Cruisers to † intercept all Shipping passing and repassing between the Mouths of the Rivers of Saint-Lawrence and that of the Mississippi and Old-France, promise fairly for producing so desirable an Event?

Now  
 † “ Et Mare quod supra teneant, quodque  
 alluit infra.” VIRG.

Now *the Port of Halifax* is obviously proper for the *Station of the Northern Squadron*, which is to block up the River of Saint-Lawrence : the Difficulty will be to find a *Port for the Southern-Squadron* ; but luckily that Difficulty is not insuperable. For *the Bounds of the Colony of Georgia include a Bay on the Gulph of Mexico*, in a Country conquered from the Spaniards by the South-Carolinians, *called the Bay of Apalachee* ; which is the very Thing wanted : nor does any Objection occur to our establishing a Port there, and a Squadron of Ships to infest the Embouchure of the *Mississippi* ; unless the giving Um-



brage to Spain be such; and it is probable that the Spaniards may acquiesce: might they not even be induced by an Equivalent to give up Augustine, which is of great Expence, and at present of little Use to them? Should Augustine be thus ceded, or in case of a Spanish War reduced, (as it easily might be, notwithstanding the unaccountable Failure of a former Attempt on it,) and Louisbourg either possessed, or destroyed; what a glorious, what an enviable, Dominion would the British Nation have in North-America; how complete, how round, how impregnable! The Peopling of this extended Region must be  
the

the gradual Work of Time ; for it would little profit the Mother-Country, to have the American Navigators transplanted at once from the commercial Sands of the Coast to the fertile inland Plains of the blood-contested Ohio : and in order to enable this Country to avail itself of its real Strength, it is likely that such Alterations will be made in its Government, as shall give it that Force of Union in which it is now so remarkably deficient. Some of our Colonies are natural Enemies to one another, by reason of their Vicinity and Boundaries ; and others artificially so, on account of a Rivalry in Trade and the Navigation

tion of common Rivers: others of them having been founded under proprietary Charters, that have not yet been resumed or bought in, labour under peculiar Inconveniences; not dissimilar from those which cause the present ill-timed Disagreement between the Legislature and the Proprietors of unfortunate Pennsylvania. Perhaps an Assembly-General (consisting of a proportionate Number of Delegates from every one of the Provinces) may be hereafter constituted, in Subordination to a Lord-lieutenant, or Governor-general of the whole Country; perhaps——but of whatever may be beneficial to the Plantations,

neither



neither we nor our Colonists shall despair, as *that Nobleman* has resumed the Presidency of the Board of Trade, whose *Genius* and *Application* are equal to the Extent and Fatigue of his Department, and in whose *Integrity* Diffidence can securely repose.

THE Dispersion of the French Accadians is an extraordinary Transaction produced by the American War: these People inhabited about the Isthmus that joins Nova-Scotia to the Continent; and their Country having been yielded to England by the Treaty of Utrecht, they were suffered by the then English Commander in those

Dispersion of the Accadians.

those Parts to take a sort of Oath of Neutrality, instead of that of Allegiance; whence they were commonly called the Neutrals. These Accadians proved bad Allies, or worse Subjects; as they missed few Opportunities of promoting the French Interest, even at the Expence of ours; a Fault which all who consider themselves as Frenchmen, in whatever Circumstances, are notoriously subject to: and it were devoutly to be wished that it was one of those in which we closely copy them. When the French Fort in their Country surrendered to the English Troops, some of these Accadians were found in it in Arms; but

but were exempted from Punishment by an Article of the Capitulation, because, as the French Commandant declared, they had been constrained to take them up on pain of Death. Soon after the Heads of all the Accadian Families were ordered to appear in the Fort, to receive from the Victors such new Regulations as might be thought expedient; for their own Government was purely patriarchal, there being no Magistrates among them: they came accordingly; and were never permitted to go out of the Fort any more, but to embark in those Vessels that were destined to disperse them all over North-

E

America



America and the West - Indies. The Power of a Governor of a single Province, supported by the Opinion of a Council of War of Land and Sea-Officers, dealt them out in Parcels of four or five Hundred to every other English Government in America; where they mostly perished, through the Fatigue of long Voyages, the Change of Climates, the bad Reception they as Catholics met with, and their own sullen Obstinacy: and may this Business never appear to disinterested Nations in the Light of an unnecessary, impolitic, and perhaps cruel Extirpation!

THE

THE long Succession of military Disgraces we have experienced, whether we have attacked or defended; the inglorious Loss of Minorca and of the French Prisoners on that Island; the Capital Punishment of an Admiral for Cowardice, who † died at least like a Hero; the loading others with unweildy Honours who have scarcely done their Duty; the investing with Command that *Diffidence* which dares not act without the Advice and Support of a Council of War, and that *Ignorance* which can hesitate about the Execution of Positive Orders;

Our military Disgraces to be ultimately imputed to national Corruption.

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the

† “ Constantia Mortis haud indignus  
 “ Sempronio Nomine, Vita degenerave-  
 “ rat.”

the obstinate uninventive Perseverance in the defeated impracticable Projects of starving Islands, and of blockading Ports: all these Miscarriages, and many more that have happened, are indeed (to speak the Soul of Truth) to be ultimately imputed to that *epidemical Corruption* which equally involves the Electors and the El——d. That Power follows Property (as Harrington has observed) is indubitably true; and the *Nature* of the Government will consequently vary as Property shifts in a Community, however it may retain its *Form*. The English Government, as History teaches, continued Monarchical, while



while the Kings enjoyed a vast Domain; when the Nobility became Possessors of the greatest Part of the National Wealth it grew Aristocratical; and since, by Commerce chiefly, Property has been much diffused and subdivided, it has made regular Advances towards a Democracy. But the Revolution principally precipitated a dead Weight into the popular Scale, by an Arrangement the full Consequence of which was not then perhaps foreseen, the making Money-bills the peculiar exclusive Business of the H—e of C—s. The English M—n—chs found themselves thenceforward dependent on the annual Bounty of the  
 Third

Third State; and the S—c—d, collectively much impaired in Power, yet retained individually as much Weight as they had Influence in the other H—. Lord Or—d, convinced of the Expediency of having a regular Majority of the Third S—c with the Court, not only on account of domestic Affairs and the Supplies, but also with regard to foreign Counsels and Alliances, had unluckily just Genius enough to plan, and had Industry and Knowledge of Mankind sufficient to systematic, that P— Corruption which temporarily answered his Purposes, but rivetted inextricable Misery on (what he little cared for)

for) devoted Posterity: for † from this Epoch the once potent Britain has been gradually and continually *declining*, till at length it has sunk so low as to the Wretchedness of its present Condition. A corrupt Maj—y being once assumed as the first Principle of his Administration, every other Consideration was soon absorbed in this, or made subservient to it: Places, Pensions, Honours, were all thrown into this Channel; and every Man in the Kingdom, from the highest to the lowest, was viewed in this pernicious Light alone; as every one could indeed,

if  
 † “*Ex Illo fluere ac retro sublapsa referri*  
 “*Spes Danaum.*”



if but Prostitute enough, be assistant in this Scheme, from him who could bring in M—b—s, or get himself R—t—d, to him who could procure V—t—s, or give a Vote. In every Country where *this sort of Merit* comes to be established, it necessarily supersedes and annihilates all other; Genius there becomes useless and suspicious, Integrity obnoxious, Public-Spirit odious; and *Placas are supposed to make Officers*; an erroneous Position which will finally prove fatal to any Government that adopts it, for Abilities are required in many Posts, even in the smoothest Current of Affairs, and are necessary in all du-  
ring

ring the Season of Turbulence and Danger. Yet an opposite Conviction seems, alas, to have long filled our civil and military Employments : how slender is the Number of those who have been promoted to Posts, merely because they were *Fit for 'em* ? When did it happen that Merit has been sought after in its modest Obscurity ? And was not, on the contrary, every other Place, like that of a City Coal-meter, sold, as a Bonus, to the best Bidder : and perhaps quartered upon afterwards ? This is the *Management* which has brought on us all our Misfortunes and Miscarriages, both civil and military, both foreign

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and

and domestic: *This* appointed Byng to a critical Command to which he was known to be unequal; it is *This* that blasted the blooming Hopes of the well-concerted Secret-Expedition: it is *This* that subjected the whole military Force in America, for two Campaigns, to him "who ne'er led a Squadron in the Field, nor the Division of a Battle knows more than a Spinster." It is hardly credible, that the Delegates of a People should concur in Measures destructive of their Prosperity;

An Ade-  
quate Re-  
presenta-  
tive a ra-  
dical Re-  
medy for  
National  
Corrup-  
tion.

nor could it ever happen, where *an Adequate Representative* was freely elected: but surely there can be no doubt of that People's being



being inadequately represented as to Property, among whom a non-existent Borough shall return half as many Deputies as the Capital, and an inconsiderable Province more than five Times as many as the principal County. It is plain then, that however properly and justly the English C—mm—ns might be originally represented, such have been the Effects of the Mutations of Time and of the Fluctuation of Property, that it is long since they have ceased so to be: and yet as an Equal Representative would infallibly prove the Cure, and possibly the *only radical Cure, of the National Corruption* which is productive of

most of the Ills we groan under; it is too salutary, too momentous, a Regulation not to be fervently desired, not to justify some Hazard in attempting it. Nor, tho' confessedly an arduous, does it appear an impracticable Undertaking: but is a necessary Task reserved for, an Herculean Labour adapted to, *an Administration of uncommon Fortitude, of enterprising Wisdom, and obstinate Patriotism*; and therefore not to be despaired of at the present Juncture.

Necessa-  
ry to re-  
vive Pub-  
lic-Spirit;  
and to  
employ  
and re-  
ward Ge-  
nius,

MILITARY Virtue alone how-  
ever, all-important as it is, seems  
insufficient to extend, or even  
maintain, Dominion: together  
with

with it *Public-Spirit* must also be necessarily *revived*; Public-Spirit, without whose Prevalence Martial Glory never arrives at any superlative Eminence, and with whom united it becomes almost irresistible; Public-Spirit, that has been of late designedly, and but too successfully, depressed and derided among us, in order to erect on its Ruins the golden Image of a fordid Self-interest, whom to idolise as the only solid Good of the superiorly Judicious. The notorious Abatement of this requisite Spirit is the true Cause of the palpable Declension of Power in an allied Republic, which it is universally known to have originally established;

while



while the conspicuous Enthusiasm of the French for their † Monarch and his Glory, (which is to Frenchmen the Love of their Country,) gives them in reality greater Advantages than even their Victories over a People who, *Frenchified in every thing else*, have, alas, such a *Dutch Insensibility for their Country*, that when their Government

† “ *Regem non sic Ægyptus, & ingens*  
 “ *Lydia, nec populi Parthorum, aue*  
 “ *Medus Hydaspes,*  
 “ *Observant: Rege Incolumi mens om-*  
 “ *nibus una est,*  
 “ *Amisso rupere Eidem;—Illum admi-*  
 “ *rantur, et omnes*  
 “ *Circumstant fremitu denso;—et Cor-*  
 “ *pora Bello*  
 “ *Objeſtant, pulchramque petunt per*  
 “ *Vulnera Mortem.*”

VIRG. de Apibus.

is anxiously labouring to impoverish, starve, and otherwise annoy, their implacable Enemies, they are themselves individually supplying them, both in Europe and America, for the Lucre of petty Profits, with Money, Provisions, and all other Necessaries. And if in a State, to the Renovation of Martial Virtue, and of Public Spirit, the *employing and rewarding of Genius* be superadded, under the Direction of incorrupt and patriot Ministers; what is to be despair'd of in whatever Circumstances, what is not rationally to be hoped, what not be sanguinely expected? For it is not the least Misfortune attendant on a weak

Ad-

Administration, that it sympathetically selects weak Men for Employment, and is apprehensive of, and consequently averse to, Persons of extraordinary Abilities; and if the Ministry be corrupt as well as weak, a similar Disposition will be required in their Dependents; and an honest Man of Sense is the fixed Object of their Dread and Hatred. This is so to be depended on, that if a Ministry universally thrusts into Places and Posts a Set of Ignorant, Tame, and Prostitute, Wretches; and supposes (or affects to suppose, all Ability unnecessary and superfluous; it may, from this single Symptom, without Temerity, be pronounced



nounced a weak Administration: as on the contrary it will always be considered as an able one, when civil and military Preferments are industriously conferred on Men of great Parts, useful Acquirements, known Fortitude, or inflexible Honesty. It is surely self-evident that no great Actions or Designs can be formed, suggested, directed, or executed, at home; no great Schemes opposed, and frustrated, from abroad; to the Exclusion, or even without the Concurrence, of Men of Genius: and if it be possible for a mighty People to remain any Time in a torpid State of Quiet, without progressive or retrograde Motions, yet will they

infallibly, or sooner or later, be roused from the impolitic Lethargy, however loth, by the rushing Arms of some enterprising Adversary. The military Merit of Agrippa having rendered him so formidable to his Master, that it was absolutely necessary for him either to secure him entirely to his Interest, or to get rid of him; the Wisdom of Augustus judged proper to give him his own Daughter in Marriage, notwithstanding Agrippa's low Birth: but the † inferior Capacity of Tiberius artfully made away with Germanicus, who had appeased a Sedition of the

† “Anxium Judicium, neque enim eminentes Virtutes sectabatur.” Tac.

the Legions that would have cost him the Empire ; because he reflected, that as Germanicus had Interest sufficient with the Army, to reduce them to their Obedience when they were about to depart from it, he might also have Power enough to make them revolt from their Duty, whenever he should be so minded. As at this Time the Necessity of Affairs exacts and excuses bold Truths, it may be allowed to doubt, whether Persons of the greatest Property are always the fittest for public Employments, as seems generally to be imagin'd ; certainly they have good Reasons for being less enterprising in \*

G 2                      zardous

\* ——— " Ibit Eo qui Zonam perdidit. " —



zardous Operations than Men who  
 have their Fortunes to make ; pro-  
 bably they may be less industrious  
 in promoting Negotiations about  
 whose Success they are not bound  
 to be so anxious ; possibly they  
 do not often cultivate equal natu-  
 ral Parts with the same Assiduity  
 as their Inferiors : and History and  
 Experience, if attended to, will  
 scarcely fail to demonstrate, that  
 those who have most successfully  
 conducted, or seconded, glorious  
 Exploits, have been Men of great  
 Parts and great Spirit, and of small  
 Substance. And can there be a  
 properer Æra for the Revival of  
*Genius and Public Spirit* than that  
 of the Ad———n of the *Great*  
*Man*

*Man* who has been *recommended* by the *One* to his distressed and aged *K—g*, (so familiarly ventures to speak the Patheticism of Loyalty) and *endeared* to his exulting *Fellow-Subjects* by the *Other* ; and to whom, should we be unhappily and unexpectedly disappointed, we have *a Right* to complain, in the Words of Tacitus, that “*Succedere magis alii Homines quam alii Mores !*”

THE *Balance of European Power*, and its Cause the Danger of the Erection of an actually or potentially Universal Monarchy, are not perhaps such uncontrovertible Points as most imagine : so un-  
Balance  
of Power  
no un-  
contro-  
vertible  
Point.  
bounded

bounded an Extension of Power has never yet been suffered but by Barbarians, nor is likely to happen among civilized Nations; and the States of Europe are at present much too vigilant and jealous about their Interests, to endure any Approximation to it; their most bloody and expensive Wars terminating usually in such petty Acquisitions, that they “recall  
 “to mind Homer’s Battles between the Frogs and the Mice;” as Curtius tells us Alexander said of the similar Commotions among the Grecians. If however the Expediency of preserving this Balance occasionally occurs, yet, by the necessary Fluctuation of human



man Affairs, must it be *a variable and desultory*, not (as seems supposed) *a permanent and immoveable, Object* : for we are to recollect, that in Queen Elisabeth's and in Cromwell's Time we confederated with the House of Bourbon against that of Austria, as well as we have since leagued with the House of Austria against that of Bourbon: though King William's personal Resentment to Louis the Fourteenth *fixed* this volatile Balance to a Point, where the Want of Genius in a Succession of English M——n——s has suffered it to *rust*. This is no time to excite Crusades, Common-sense is happily too prevalent throughout Europe

rope for that; nor, if it were, could any sufficiently cogent Reason be given *to Mankind* for resuscitating the greatest of all Calamities, the deep Horrors of Religious Wars: nor can Civil Prudence and Martial Prowess insure the *uninterrupted* Series of Success requisite to subdue the Prussian Hero's mighty Antagonists, for *not to conquer is to be defeated* to the Monarch who has but *one Army to spend*; nor will even British Millions avail, unless along with them we could send some Tons of the *Man-creating* Teeth of Cadmus's Dragon. Whenever Great - Britain wantons happily in superfluous Treasures, let it hazard some part

of them on dubious Systems and bold Experiments ; but let us not, in the name of Wisdom, ruin ourselves *Now*, because we may possibly be ruin'd *Hereafter*; distressed as we are at Home and despised Abroad, and oppressed by a *War of our own*, which we can only supply, by breaking into the *Sacrosanct Fund* that should diminish the Taxes which must otherwise be perpetuated, though they can with Difficulty be borne, with Difficulty be *invented*; and by an annual Accumulation of Millions to a Debt, whose unnatural, † Ty-

H phean,

† “ *Terræ omniparentis alumnus.* ” —

“ *Partu Terra nefando.* ”



phean, Growth scarce dubiously  
threatens the G——v——t it  
was instituted to support, a Debt  
which begins wildly to look about  
for the *Sponge* that must be dipped  
in *Civil Blood*.

TIBERIUS, an ill-judging tho'  
a cunning Prince, first of the Ro-  
man Emperors separated the Good  
of the Sovereign from that of the  
Subject, to the Misfortune of both;  
and transformed the Simplicity of  
just Politics into a mysterious Ca-  
binet Science, that comprehended  
an Interest of the Monarch di-  
stinct from the Advantage of the  
State, and generally opposed to  
it. This System was injudiciously  
adopted

adopted by most of his Successors ; and has communicated its specious Contagion, at various times, to many erring Princes, and ill-designing Ministers ; though obviously pernicious to the Governed, whose Prosperity is the Duty and Interest of Rulers, and in reality ill-calculated for their own Happiness. Should it be possible that any thing similar may have been among the late Visitations of these hapless Kingdoms, it will be infallibly the earliest Care of the *perspicacious and public-spirited Policy* of the Great Man, who is the boasted Panegyric of a Stranger Briton, solicitously to reunite what has been so unfortunately divided;

divided; successfully to it associate the acknowledged Prerogative of the Crown with the dear-bought Liberties of the Subject; and to acquire consequently, in conjunction with the respectable Title of the Minister of the K—g, which must be enjoyed in common with his Predecessors and Successors, the peculiar, the beloved, the glorious, Appellation of *the Minister of the People*†.

† “ Nerva Cæsar Res olim dissociabiles miscuerit Principatum et Libertatem.”

† “ Longiorem Orationem Cæsar forsitan postulat, tuæcette Natura Breviorem; quare, cum utilius esse arbitrer Te ipsum, quam me aut quenquam, Loqui Tecum, Finem jam faciam.”

F I N I S.



Erratum, Pag. 16. 1, 7, for Colonels read Colonists.



